

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Survey No.: M 35/111

Magi No.

DOE ☐ Yes ☐ No

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

Historic The Campbell-Whiteford House

And/or common

2. Location

Street and number 4101 Leland Street

(☐) Not for publication

City, town Chevy Chase

(☐) Vicinity of

(☐) Congressional District

State Maryland

County

Montgomery

3. Classification

Category

☐ District
☒ Building(s)
☐ Structure
☐ Site
☐ Object

Ownership

☐ Public
☒ Private
☐ Both

Public Acquisition

☐ In process
☐ Being considered
☒ Not applicable

Status

☒ Occupied
☐ Unoccupied
☐ Work in Progress

Accessible

☒ Yes: restricted
☐ Yes: unrestricted
☐ No

Present Use

☐ Agricultural
☐ Commercial
☐ Educational
☐ Entertainment
☐ Government
☐ Industrial
☐ Military

☐ Museum
☐ Park
☒ Private Residence
☐ Religious
☐ Scientific
☐ Transportation
☐ Other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of ALL owners)

Name Norman A. and N. L. C. Luban

Street and number 4101 Leland Street

Telephone

City, Town Chevy Chase

State and Zip 20815

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse

Tax Map / Parcel HN 42 Lot P11, Block 8

Street and number 50 Maryland Avenue

Liber / Folio 05558/0119

City, Town Rockville

State

Maryland

6. Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ Individually Listed in the National Register
☐ Contributing Resource in a National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in a Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ HSR or research report at MHT
☐ Other:

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ unexposed

Check One:

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check One:

☒ original site
☐ moved - date of move: _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Description

The Campbell-Whiteford House faces south towards Leland Street, a quiet residential street in Chevy Chase Park, a small subdivision of the Town of Chevy Chase. It is sited on a large lot with mature trees and plantings that graciously complement the Renaissance styling of the building. The adjoining corner lot to the east is vacant and lower in elevation than the main building, giving the house an eye-catching prominence at the entrance to the neighborhood.

The home is a three-bay, two-and-a-half story Italian Renaissance-styled building with classically influenced detailing. The cubical main block is flanked by single-story side wings capped with metal railings. Quoins adorn the main block, and the entire building is stuccoed.

The hipped roof is accented by a prominent Palladian style dormer. Deep, boxed eaves embellished with muted brackets sit atop a plain entablature. The flat-roofed side wings have a slight overhang that meet the building at the same plain entablature.

second floor windows are six-over-one sash and have operable shutters. One of two sets of original French doors on the first floor has been replaced with an eight-light, double casement window. Both the French doors and the casement window are topped by blind arches, ornamented with decorative plaster work. The main entry is recessed under a Tuscan portico under a broken arch pediment.

The Campbell-Whiteford House has retained most of its original design elements since its construction over eighty years ago. The east wing has been enlarged and altered, and the roof has been re-covered with asphalt shingles. Notable classical elements, such as the Palladian-style dormer and the main entry portico are aspects of the original design that attest to home's strong level of architectural integrity.

8 Significance

Period	Areas of Significance: Check and Justify Below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration /	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics / government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify):
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific Dates	1917	Builder / Architect	Geare, Reginald
Check:	Applicable Criteria: (XX) A () B (XX) C () D		
	and / or		
	Applicable Exception: () A () B () C () D () E () F () G		
	Level of Significance: () national () state (XX) local		

Historical Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological / Development Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
Modern Period (1930-present)

Prehistoric / Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture and Community Planning

Resources Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Known Design Source: Geare, Reginald

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support:

See attached Continuation Sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached Continuation Sheets.

10. Geographical DataAcreage of nominated property 18,823 square feet

Quadrangle Name _____

Quadrangle Scale _____

Verbal Boundary description and justification

Lot P11, Block 8. The lot has been directly related to this house since its construction in 1917.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	Code	County	Code
state	Code	County	Code

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Brian Michael Lione, Preservation Plannerorganization Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Date 24 November 1999street and number 8787 Georgia Avenue Telephone (301) 563-3400city or town Silver Spring State Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only
And do not constitute and infringement of individual property rights.

Return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Continuation Sheet

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Statement of Significance

The Campbell - Whiteford House is significant as an excellent example of an Italian Renaissance style dwelling and as a representation of a grand development vision held by Fannie Barrett, the pioneering female developer of Chevy Chase Park. It is also significant for its connection to architect Reginald Geare, a well-known commercial and residential architect of the period.

The Italian Renaissance style was most popular in the United States from c1890-c1935 and was part of a late nineteenth-century resurgence of interest in classical styles. Originally based on Italian palaces of the Renaissance period, the style quickly became popular in dwelling form. It can be found in all parts of the country, but was less common than other contemporary styles, such as Craftsman, Tudor, and a variety of Colonial Revivals. The Italian Renaissance style for dwellings became a favorite of architects working in high-style designs in major metropolitan areas in the early twentieth century that wished to distance themselves from the pattern designs of the Italianate style.¹ Reginald Geare, an accomplished area architect known for his classically-based designs, built this home in 1917.² Few examples of the Italian Renaissance style exist in Montgomery County, most of which are located in Chevy Chase. 4101 Leland Street maintains a high level of architectural integrity and is therefore one of the best examples of the style in the county.

Fannie Barrett purchased a 120-acre tract in April 1909 and platted "Chevy Chase Park" in September 1910.³ Though a small subdivision encompassing only eight blocks, Chevy Chase Park was ambitious, offering public amenities and substantial, well-designed model houses in an attractive park-like setting.

As the well-known Chevy Chase Land Company, Barrett built model houses to encourage potential buyers. Her first houses (c1914) were modest builder-type bungalows while later houses (1916-1918) were grand architect-designed showpieces. 4101 Leland Street is a prime example of the second phase of Barrett's development, especially due to its direct connection to Reginald Geare. The house is one of a number in the neighborhood that can be directly attributed to Geare, a noted DC architect and Barrett's designer for several homes. Geare was a well established Washington practitioner, among whose works included homes in Kalorama (1913-1914) and who later became best known for his theater designs (1917-1922).⁴ Geare designed five houses in this block, all built c1917. They are located at 4101, 4103, 4106, 4108, and 4110 Leland.

Leland Street was a logical location for Barrett to locate these substantial houses. It was the only paved interior street in the vicinity (in the boundaries of what is now the Town of Chevy Chase). Newly constructed by 1915 and maintained by the county, Leland Street was an important east-west thoroughfare connecting Wisconsin and Connecticut Avenues.

Geare owned the property for a short time in 1917 and built the house. It was then sold to Jane Campbell and later

¹ Details on the Italian Renaissance Style compiled from Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1997), 397-407, and Leland Roth, *A Concise History of American Architecture* (New York: Harper and Row, 1980), 193-195.

² Ascertained from comparisons of Deed Book 264, page 107 and Deed Book 268, page 335, both at the Montgomery County Courthouse, 50 Maryland Avenue, Rockville, Maryland.

³ Tax Assessment Record, Election District 7, Volume 39 (1910-1918), Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

⁴ Kalorama information taken from "Kalorama Triangle Historic District Nomination," written by Traceries, 1984. Theater information taken from "Architect Dies," *Washington Post*, 21 August, 1927.

Continuation Sheet

Sections: 8,9 Pages: 2,1

Statement of Significance, continued:

to Roger J. Whiteford in 1927.⁵ Whiteford is also historically notable in the community and its development for his services as the attorney for Fannie Barrett. Whiteford occupied the house continuously until sometime after 1941.

As platted, many of the lots in Chevy Chase Park were a substantial 100 feet wide. Most all of the properties were subdivided soon after purchase, yet the lots in general remain generous in size, providing gracious settings for the houses. The Campbell-Whiteford House has retained an outstanding level of architectural integrity since its construction in 1917. Hallmark elements of the Italian Renaissance Style, such as a Palladian dormer and a classical portico are still intact and in good condition.

Bibliographic References**Primary Sources:**

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- Caldwell, S. D. *Directory of Bethesda District* (Bethesda, Md), 1911 and 1915.
- Nelson, Justus C. *Nelson's Suburban Directory* (Washington, D.C.), 1912-1913.
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Fisher, Thos. J. *Chevy Chase for Homes*. Washington, D.C.: Thos. J. Fisher & C., 1916.

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Maps:

- Caldwell, S.D. *Map of Bethesda District*, 1915
- Deets and Maddox. *Real Estate Atlas*, 1917.
- Fava Naeff. *Real Estate Map of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad*, 1890.
- Hopkins, G.M. *Northern Virginia and Bethesda*, 1894.
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- Maryland Geological Survey Map. Bethesda & Vicinity, 1910.
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⁵ Deed Book 264, page 107, Deed Book 268, page 335, both at the Montgomery County Courthouse, 50 Maryland Avenue, Rockville, Maryland, and *Who's Who in the Nation's Capital* (Washington: W.W. Publishing Company, 1927-28), 609..

Continuation Sheet

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Biographic References, continued**Primary Sources, continued:**

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